

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

SIGMADUR ONE BASE (TINTED)



Date of issue 28 April 2025

Version 3.01

## 1. Product and company identification

**Product name** : SIGMADUR ONE BASE (TINTED)  
**Product code** : 000001201485  
**Other means of identification** : 00476231; 00476234 ; 00477451  
**Product type** : Liquid.

### Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

**Product use** : Professional applications, Used by spraying.  
**Use of the substance/ mixture** : Coating.  
**Uses advised against** : Not applicable.  
**Supplier's details** : PPG PMC Japan Co., Ltd., 8F, Shintetsu Bldg., 1-1, Daikaidori 1-chome, Kobe 652-0803 Japan; Tel: +81-78-574-2777  
**Emergency telephone number** : 078 574 2777

## 2. Hazards identification

**GHS Classification** : FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3  
EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A  
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1A  
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 1B  
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3  
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 1  
HAZARDOUS TO THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT - ACUTE HAZARD - Category 3  
HAZARDOUS TO THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT - CHRONIC HAZARD - Category 3

### GHS label elements

**Hazard pictograms** :



**Signal word** : Danger

**Hazard statements** : Flammable liquid and vapor.  
Causes serious eye irritation.  
May cause respiratory irritation.  
May cause cancer.  
May damage fertility or the unborn child.  
Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (respiratory organs)  
Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

## 2. Hazards identification

### Precautionary statements

- Prevention** : Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid release to the environment. Do not breathe vapor. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash thoroughly after handling.
- Response** : IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice or attention.
- Storage** : Store locked up. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
- Disposal** : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

**Other hazards which do not result in classification** : Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation.

## 3. Composition/information on ingredients

**Substance/mixture** : Mixture

### CAS number/other identifiers

**CAS number** : Not applicable.  
**CSCL number** : Not available.

Ingredient name	%	CAS number	CSCL
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	20 - <25	64742-48-9	Not available.
Titanium dioxide (excluding nanoparticle)	10 - <12.5	13463-67-7	1-558; 5-5225
barium sulfate	7 - <10	7727-43-7	1-89
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	7 - <10	64742-82-1	Not available.
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	1 - <2	107-98-2	2-404; 7-97
n-Nonane	1 - <2	111-84-2	2-9
Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics	1 - <2	64742-48-9	Not available.
2-ethylhexanoic acid, zirconium salt	0.5 - <1	22464-99-9	2-615
iron hydroxide oxide yellow	0.5 - <1	51274-00-1	Not available.
Diiron trioxide	0.2 - <0.5	1309-37-1	1-357; 5-5188
Xylene	0.2 - <0.5	1330-20-7	3-3; 3-60
Isopropyl alcohol	0.1 - <0.2	67-63-0	2-207
phthalocyanine green	0.1 - <0.2	1328-53-6	5-3315
Silica (silicon dioxide containing crystalline and amorphous)	0.1 - <0.2	7631-86-9	1-548
Butan-2-one oxime	0.1 - <0.2	96-29-7	2-546
n-Octane	0.1 - <0.2	111-65-9	2-8
carbon black	0.1 - <0.2	1333-86-4	5-3328; 5-5222
neodecanoic acid, cobalt salt	0.1 - <0.2	27253-31-2	2-615

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

SUB codes represent substances without registered CAS Numbers.

## 4. First aid measures

### Description of necessary first aid measures

- Eye contact** : Remove contact lenses, irrigate copiously with clean, fresh water, holding the eyelids apart for at least 10 minutes and seek immediate medical advice.
- Inhalation** : Remove to fresh air. Keep person warm and at rest. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel.
- Skin contact** : Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognized skin cleanser. Do NOT use solvents or thinners.
- Ingestion** : If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label. Keep person warm and at rest. Do NOT induce vomiting.

### Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

#### Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye irritation.
- Inhalation** : May cause respiratory irritation.
- Skin contact** : Defatting to the skin. May cause skin dryness and irritation.
- Ingestion** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

#### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
watering  
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
respiratory tract irritation  
coughing  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
irritation  
dryness  
cracking  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations

### Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

- Notes to physician** : Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

## 5. Fire-fighting measures

### Extinguishing media

**Suitable extinguishing media** : Use dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, water spray (fog) or foam.

**Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Do not use water jet.

**Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : Flammable liquid and vapor. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. This material is harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

**Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:  
carbon oxides  
sulfur oxides  
metal oxide/oxides

**Special protective actions for fire-fighters** : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

**Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

## 6. Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

**For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

**For emergency responders** : If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

**Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities.

### Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

**Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

**Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent

6. Accidental release measures

material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

: Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Avoid release to the environment. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

Materials such as cleaning rags, paper wipes and protective clothing, which are contaminated with the product may spontaneously self-ignite some hours later. To avoid the risks of fires, all contaminated materials should be stored in purpose-built containers or in metal containers with tight-fitting, self-closing lids. Contaminated materials should be removed from the workplace at the end of each working day and be stored outside.

Conditions for safe storage

: Store between the following temperatures: 0 to 35°C (32 to 95°F). Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
titanium dioxide	<b>Japan Society for Occupational Health (Japan, 5/2023) [titanium dioxide]</b> OEL-M 8 hours: 1.5 mg/m³ (as Ti). Form: Respirable particulate matter. OEL-M 8 hours: 2 mg/m³ (as Ti). Form: Total particulate matter. <b>Japan Society for Occupational Health (Japan, 5/2023) [titanium dioxide (nanoparticle)]</b> OEL-M 8 hours: 0.3 mg/m³. Form: nanoparticle.
1-methoxy-2-propanol	<b>Technical Guideline Concerning the Applications, etc. of Concentration Standard for Preventing Health Hazards (Japan, 6/2024)</b> TWA 8 hours: 50 ppm.

## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

nonane	<p><b>Japan Society for Occupational Health (Japan, 5/2023)</b>  OEL-M 8 hours: 200 ppm.  OEL-M 8 hours: 1050 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.</p> <p><b>Technical Guideline Concerning the Applications, etc. of Concentration Standard for Preventing Health Hazards (Japan, 6/2024)</b>  TWA 8 hours: 200 ppm.</p>
diiron trioxide	<p><b>Japan Society for Occupational Health (Japan, 5/2023) [Class 2 dusts (Bakelite (asbestos-free, technical grade), Carbon black, Coal, Cork dust, Cotton dust, Iron oxide, Grain dust, Joss stick material dust, Marble, Portland cement, Zinc oxide)]</b>  OEL-M 8 hours: 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. Form: Respirable dust (Class 2 Dust).  OEL-M 8 hours: 4 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. Form: Total dust (Class 2 Dust).</p>
xylene	<p><b>Japan Society for Occupational Health (Japan, 5/2023)</b>  OEL-M 8 hours: 50 ppm.  OEL-M 8 hours: 217 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.</p> <p><b>Industrial Safety and Health Act (Japan, 6/2020) [xylene]</b>  TWA 8 hours: 50 ppm.</p>
Isopropyl alcohol	<p><b>Japan Society for Occupational Health (Japan, 5/2023)</b>  OEL-C: 400 ppm.  OEL-C: 980 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.</p> <p><b>Industrial Safety and Health Act (Japan, 6/2020)</b>  TWA 8 hours: 200 ppm.</p>
polychloro copper phthalocyanine	<p><b>Japan Society for Occupational Health (Japan, 5/2023) [Copper and compounds]</b>  Skin sensitizer.</p>
octane	<p><b>Japan Society for Occupational Health (Japan, 5/2023)</b>  OEL-M 8 hours: 300 ppm.  OEL-M 8 hours: 1400 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.</p>
carbon black	<p><b>Technical Guideline Concerning the Applications, etc. of Concentration Standard for Preventing Health Hazards (Japan, 6/2024)</b>  TWA 8 hours: 0.3 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. Form: as respirable aerosol fraction.</p>
neodecanoic acid, cobalt salt	<p><b>Japan Society for Occupational Health (Japan, 5/2023) [Cobalt and compounds]</b>  Inhalation sensitizer, Skin sensitizer.  OEL-M 8 hours: 0.05 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (as Co).</p>

**Recommended monitoring procedures** : Reference should be made to appropriate monitoring standards. Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required.

## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

**Appropriate engineering controls** : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

**Environmental exposure controls** : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

### Individual protection measures

**Hygiene measures** : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

**Eye protection** : Chemical splash goggles.

### Skin protection

**Hand protection** : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.

**Gloves** : For prolonged or repeated handling, use the following type of gloves:

Recommended: natural rubber (latex), neoprene, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber

**Body protection** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.

**Other skin protection** : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

**Respiratory protection** : Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. If workers are exposed to concentrations above the exposure limit, they must use appropriate, certified respirators. Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.

## 9. Physical and chemical properties

### Appearance

**Physical state** : Liquid.

**Color** : Various

**Odor** : Aromatic. [Slight]

**Boiling point** : >37.78°C (>100°F)

**Flash point** : Closed cup: 33°C (91.4°F)

**Relative density** : 1.13



## 9. Physical and chemical properties

Solubility(ies)	:	Media	Result
		cold water	Not soluble
Viscosity	:	> 100 s (ISO 6mm)	

## 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	:	No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
Chemical stability	:	The product is stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	:	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	:	When exposed to high temperatures may produce hazardous decomposition products.
Incompatible materials	:	Keep away from the following materials to prevent strong exothermic reactions: oxidizing agents, strong alkalis, strong acids.
Hazardous decomposition products	:	Depending on conditions, decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon oxides sulfur oxides metal oxide/oxides

## 11. Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>6 g/kg	-
Titanium dioxide (excluding nanoparticle)	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	>6.82 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg	-
barium sulfate	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Dermal	Rat	>2000 mg/kg	-
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>2000 mg/kg	-
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	>7000 ppm	6 hours
n-Nonane	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	13 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5.2 g/kg	-
Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	3200 ppm	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	16790 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours
2-ethylhexanoic acid, zirconium salt	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>6 g/kg	-
iron hydroxide oxide yellow	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5 g/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	>5 g/kg	-
		Rat	>5.05 mg/l	4 hours



## 11. Toxicological information

Diiron trioxide	LD50 Oral	Rat	>10 g/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	>5 mg/l	4 hours
Xylene	LD50 Oral	Rat	10 g/kg	-
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	1.7 g/kg	-
Isopropyl alcohol	LD50 Oral	Rat	4.3 g/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	72600 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	12800 mg/kg	-
phthalocyanine green	LD50 Oral	Rat	5045 mg/kg	-
Silica (silicon dioxide containing crystalline and amorphous)	LD50 Oral	Rat	>6400 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat - Male, Female	>5000 mg/kg	-
Butan-2-one oxime	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	1100 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	100 mg/kg	-
n-Octane	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	25260 ppm	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	118000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours
carbon black	LD50 Oral	Rat	>10 g/kg	-
neodecanoic acid, cobalt salt	LD50 Oral	Rat - Female	1098 mg/kg	-

### Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
Xylene	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-

### Sensitization

Product/ingredient name	Route of exposure	Species	Result
neodecanoic acid, cobalt salt	skin	Mouse	Sensitizing

### Mutagenicity

Not available.

### Carcinogenicity

Not available.

### Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

### Teratogenicity

Not available.

### Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
n-Nonane	Category 2	-	central nervous system (CNS)
-	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
-	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
Diiron trioxide	Category 1	-	respiratory organs
Xylene	Category 1	-	central nervous system (CNS),

## 11. Toxicological information

- Isopropyl alcohol	Category 3 Category 1	- -	kidneys, liver, respiratory organs Narcotic effects central nervous system (CNS), systemic toxicity
-	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
Silica (silicon dioxide containing crystalline and amorphous)	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
Butan-2-one oxime	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
n-Octane	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
-	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects

### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Titanium dioxide (excluding nanoparticle)	Category 1	-	respiratory organs
barium sulfate	Category 1	-	respiratory organs
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	Category 1	-	-
Diiron trioxide	Category 1	-	respiratory organs
Xylene	Category 1	-	nervous system, respiratory organs
Isopropyl alcohol	Category 1	-	blood system
-	Category 2	-	liver, respiratory organs, spleen
Silica (silicon dioxide containing crystalline and amorphous)	Category 1	-	immune system, kidneys, respiratory organs
Butan-2-one oxime	Category 1	-	haematopoietic system
carbon black	Category 1	-	respiratory organs
neodecanoic acid, cobalt salt	Category 1	oral	gastrointestinal tract

### Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
n-Nonane	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Xylene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
n-Octane	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

**Information on the likely routes of exposure** : Not available.

### Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye irritation.
- Inhalation** : May cause respiratory irritation.
- Skin contact** : Defatting to the skin. May cause skin dryness and irritation.
- Ingestion** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

### Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

## 11. Toxicological information

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
watering  
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
respiratory tract irritation  
coughing  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
irritation  
dryness  
cracking  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations

### Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

#### Short term exposure

**Potential immediate effects** : Not available.

**Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

#### Long term exposure

**Potential immediate effects** : Not available.

**Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

#### Potential chronic health effects

- General** : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/or dermatitis.
- Carcinogenicity** : May cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.
- Mutagenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Reproductive toxicity** : May damage fertility or the unborn child.

### Numerical measures of toxicity

#### Acute toxicity estimates

Product/ingredient name	Oral (mg/kg)	Dermal (mg/kg)	Inhalation (gases) (ppm)	Inhalation (vapors) (mg/l)	Inhalation (dusts and mists) (mg/l)
SIGMADUR ONE BASE (TINTED)	N/A	14961.4	N/A	291.8	N/A
barium sulfate	N/A	2500	N/A	N/A	N/A
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	N/A	2500	N/A	N/A	N/A
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	5200	13000	N/A	11	N/A
n-Nonane	N/A	N/A	N/A	16.79	N/A
Diiron trioxide	10000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Xylene	4300	1700	N/A	11	N/A
Isopropyl alcohol	5045	12800	N/A	72.6	N/A
Butan-2-one oxime	500	1100	N/A	N/A	N/A
n-Octane	N/A	N/A	25260	118	N/A

## 11. Toxicological information

neodecanoic acid, cobalt salt	1098	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
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### Other information :

Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation. Sanding and grinding dusts may be harmful if inhaled. Repeated exposure to high vapor concentrations may cause irritation of the respiratory system and permanent brain and nervous system damage. Inhalation of vapor/aerosol concentrations above the recommended exposure limits causes headaches, drowsiness and nausea and may lead to unconsciousness or death. Avoid contact with skin and clothing.

## 12. Ecological information

### Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Titanium dioxide (excluding nanoparticle)	Acute LC50 >100 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i>	48 hours
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	Acute LC50 23300 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
2-ethylhexanoic acid, zirconium salt	Acute LC50 >4500 mg/l Fresh water	Fish	96 hours
iron hydroxide oxide yellow	Acute LC50 >100 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
Diiron trioxide	Acute LC50 >100000 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
Isopropyl alcohol	Acute EC50 >100 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
phthalocyanine green	Acute EC50 10.1 g/L Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i>	48 hours
Silica (silicon dioxide containing crystalline and amorphous)	Acute LC50 356 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
	Acute EC50 2.2 g/L Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i> - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 >10000 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 12.5 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i> - Neonate	21 days

### Persistence/degradability

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
Xylene	-	-	Readily

### Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP <sub>ow</sub>	BCF	Potential
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	-	10 to 2500	High
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	<1	-	Low
n-Nonane	5.65	-	High
Xylene	3.12	7.4 to 18.5	Low
Isopropyl alcohol	0.05	-	Low
Butan-2-one oxime	0.63	5.01	Low
n-Octane	5.18	-	High

### Mobility in soil

Soil/Water partition coefficient : Not available.

Mobility : Not available.

## 12. Ecological information

**Other adverse effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

## 13. Disposal considerations

**Disposal methods** : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapor from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

## 14. Transport information

	UN	IMDG	IATA
UN number	UN1263	UN1263	UN1263
UN proper shipping name	PAINT	PAINT	PAINT
Transport hazard class(es)	3	3	3
Packing group	III	III	III
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.
Marine pollutant substances	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.

### Additional information

**UN** : This class 3 viscous liquid is not subject to regulation in packagings up to 450 L according to 2.3.2.5.1.

**IMDG** : This class 3 viscous liquid is not subject to regulation in packagings up to 450 L according to 2.3.2.5.

**IATA** : None identified.

**Special precautions for user** : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

**Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments** : Not applicable.

## 15. Regulatory information

### Fire Service Law

Category	Substance name/Type	Danger category	Signal word	Designated quantity
Category IV	Class II petroleum	III	Flammable - Keep Fire Away	1000 L

### Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTR)

Ingredient name			
Nonane	1.3	Class 2	791

### Industrial Safety and Health Act

#### Ordinance on the Prevention of the Hazard due to Specified Chemical Substances

None of the components are listed.

### Substance(s) requiring labelling

Ingredient name	%	Status	Reference number
Titanium(IV) oxide	≥10 - ≤20	Listed	191, 2-623 (2025-04)
Barium sulfate(2025-04)	≤10	Listed	2-2238 (2025-04)
Petroleum naphtha	≤10	Listed	330
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	≤10	Listed	496, 2-1787 (2025-04)
Nonane, (Nonane (Includes isomers of alkyl groups.) (2025-04))	≤10	Listed	432, 2-1515 (2025-04)
Iron oxide	≤10	Listed	192, 2-624 (2025-04)
Crystalline silica	≤10	Listed	165-2
Silica, crystalline(2025-04)	≤10	Listed	2-578 (2025-04)
Cobalt and its compounds	≤10	Listed	172
Cobalt and its compounds(2025-04)	≤10	Listed	12 (2025-04)

### Chemicals requiring notification

Ingredient name	%	Status	Reference number
Titanium(IV) oxide	≥10 - ≤20	Listed	191, 2-623 (2025-04)
Barium sulfate(2025-04)	≤10	Listed	2-2238 (2025-04)
Petroleum naphtha	≤10	Listed	330
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	≤10	Listed	496, 2-1787 (2025-04)
Nonane, (Nonane (Includes isomers of alkyl groups.) (2025-04))	≤10	Listed	432, 2-1515 (2025-04)
Iron oxide	≤10	Listed	192, 2-624 (2025-04)
Crystalline silica	≤10	Listed	165-2
Silica, crystalline(2025-04)	≤10	Listed	2-578

## 15. Regulatory information

Copper and its compounds	≤10	Listed	(2025-04)
Copper and its compounds(2025-04)	≤10	Listed	379
Xylene	≤10	Listed	22
Propyl alcohol, (Propyl alcohol (Includes isomers of alkyl groups.))(2025-04))	≤10	Listed	(2025-04)
Butan-2-one oxime(2025-04)	≤10	Listed	136, 2-426
Carbon black	≤10	Listed	(2025-04)
Cobalt and its compounds	≤10	Listed	494,
Cobalt and its compounds(2025-04)	≤10	Listed	2-1780
			(2025-04)
			2-1721
			(2025-04)
			130, 2-403
			(2025-04)
			172
			12
			(2025-04)

### Carcinogens based on Article 577-2 of the Ordinance on ISH

Ingredient name	%	Status	Reference number
silicon dioxide	≤10	Listed	-

### Mutagen

None of the components are listed.

**Corrosive liquid** : Not listed

**Occupational Safety and Health Law** : Inflammable

**Regulations on the Prevention of Tetraalkyl Lead Poisoning** : Not listed

**Harmful Substances Subject to Obtaining Permission for Manufacturing** : Not listed

**Harmful Substances, Prohibited for Manufacturing** : Not listed

**ISHL Enforcement Order Appendix 1 - Dangerous Substances** : Inflammable

**Lead regulation** : Not listed

**Organic solvents poisoning prevention** : Not applicable.

### Poisonous and Deleterious Substances

None of the components are listed.

### Chemical Substances Control Law (CSCL)



## 15. Regulatory information

Ingredient name	%	Status	Reference number
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	≤10	Priority assessment	49
Xylene	≤10	Priority assessment	125
Isopropyl alcohol	≤10	Priority assessment	102
Butan-2-one oxime	≤10	Priority assessment	262
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	≤10	Priority assessment	201
n-Hexane	≤10	Priority assessment	3
Cumene	≤10	Priority assessment	126
Ethylbenzene	≤10	Priority assessment	50
Benzene	≤10	Priority assessment	45
Hydroquinone	≤10	Priority assessment	203
Toluene	≤10	Priority assessment	46
1-Butanol	≤10	Priority assessment	124

**High Pressure Gas Control Law** : Not available.

### Explosives Control Law

None of the components are listed.

**Law concerning prevention of pollution of the ocean** : Not available.

### Maritime Safety Law

#### Notification Regulating Transportation of Dangerous Materials by Sea

None of the components are listed.

### Container class

None of the components are listed.

**JSOH Carcinogen** : Group 2B

**List of Specially Controlled Industrial Waste** : Not listed

**Japan inventory** : At least one component is not listed.

**Road law** : Not available.

## 16. Other information

### History

**Date of issue/Date of revision** : 28 April 2025

**Date of previous issue** : 4/14/2025

**Version** : 3.01

**Prepared by** : EHS

**Key to abbreviations** : ADN = European Provisions concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterway  
 ADR = The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road  
 ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate  
 BCF = Bioconcentration Factor  
 GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals  
 IATA = International Air Transport Association  
 IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods

## 16. Other information

LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient

MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)

RID = The Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail

UN = United Nations

📌 Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

### Notice to reader

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